

CA20N  
LF72  
-66M84

Ontario. Lands and forests dept.  
Forestry study unit.  
[General publications]  
[G-1] Multiple use of  
forest and related lands. 1966.

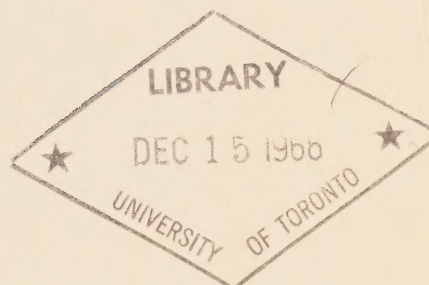




FORESTRY STUDY UNIT

# MULTIPLE USE

## OF FOREST AND RELATED LANDS



ONTARIO  
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

HON. A. KELSO ROBERTS, Q.C.  
MINISTER

F.A. MACDOUGALL,  
DEPUTY MINISTER





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2022 with funding from  
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115472870>

CA20N  
LF72  
66M84

FORESTRY STUDY UNIT

# MULTIPLE USE

## OF FOREST AND RELATED LANDS

1966



ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

HON. A. KELSO ROBERTS, Q.C.  
MINISTER

F.A. MACDOUGALL,  
DEPUTY MINISTER





## MULTIPLE USE OF FOREST AND RELATED LANDS

On this continent as in Europe some of our most urgent current forest management problems stem from the needs and aspirations of urban people. In 1901, only 27 per cent of Ontario's population lived in cities, towns and villages of 5,000 or more. By 1961 only 27 per cent lived outside of these cities, towns and villages. In Ontario it is estimated that 73 per cent of our citizens already live on less than one per cent (0.72%) of our land area, and sustaining this metropolitan way of life presents two major opportunities to resource managers. The first is to use our forest abundance to support necessary economic growth and the second is to provide those amenities that we can to make our metropolitan way of life more satisfying to our people generally. To do this we must be prepared to work closely with people representing a wide variety of other disciplines and other interests. This will be done better if we recognize that forest land management is only one end of an elaborate system organized to satisfy human wants and aspirations. The multiple use policy has been adopted to assure and aid in the development of operating practices which will yield the maximum possible benefits in the use of forest lands.

Multiple use is a familiar term to most of us. An essential of multiple use is positive, affirmative management of the several uses involved. Haphazard occurrence of these uses on some particular tract of land does not constitute multiple use management. Multiple use of forest and related resources is the deliberate and carefully planned integration of various uses so as to interfere with each other as little as possible and to complement each other as much as possible with due regard for their order of importance in the public interest on each management area. Multiple use is by no means an

assemblage of single uses. It requires conscious, co-ordinated management of the various renewable resources each with the other without impairment of the productivity of the land or its actual production of any of the renewable resources. Emphasis is, of course, on the utilization of the natural resources, not preservation.

Multiple use is therefore the conscious effort to manage each unit of land for its highest sustained productivity. In some cases this may mean use of an identical area for several purposes at the same time; in others, utilization of different parts of an administrative unit for different single or limited purposes. In all cases the development of multiple land use plans requires adequate recognition of all resources and benefits, with due consideration of the relative economic and social values.

There are at least five major uses of forest lands in Ontario -

1. for wood production
2. for a habitat for fish and wildlife
3. for outdoor recreation
4. for watersheds
5. for other resource developments.

Sustained yield multiple land use applies to all Crown lands in Ontario and also to those one or more renewable natural resources reserved to the Crown on privately-owned lands.

A Land Use Planning Section was created in 1958 in the Lands and Surveys Branch of the Department to co-ordinate the functioning of land use planning. Recreational Land Use Advisory Committees are operating in the various districts to advise on recreational planning on a regional basis.



WOOD PRODUCTION

The operations of the Timber Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests on public lands are concerned mainly with the regeneration, the treatment during the growth period and the harvesting of the timber crop. The legislation giving the authority and limiting the actions in these matters is contained in "The Crown Timber Act" and Regulations made thereunder.

Recognition of the multiple use concept is provided under Section 26 of The Crown Timber Act - "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, having regard to the reasonable business requirements of the licensee, may cancel or vary any licence in respect of one or more parts of a licensed area or in respect to any type, size or species of timber designated by him". Under the same section of the Act the Minister may limit the cutting of timber included in any licence or direct the marking of trees to be removed or left standing for the purposes of forest management, watershed protection, fire protection or the preservation of the beauty of the landscape, game preserves or game shelters.

In many of the timber licenses issued, specific reservations from cutting of trees are made to preserve lake shorelines, portages and canoe routes, roadsides, etc. Generally, however, the local District Forester who has greater familiarity with conditions has full authority to reserve areas from logging in the interest of other uses.

The chief conflicts encountered from the use of forest lands for timber operations and recreation arise from the use of lakes and rivers for the driving of logs and the use of these same facilities for canoeing, boating, fishing and camping. The rivers and streams of the Province are being used much less for driving of logs and it seems probable that this conflict of interest will be on a declining scale.

With the decline in river driving of logs to the mill, truck haul of wood with the necessary construction of logging roads has been on the increase over the past several years. Such logging and access roads are constructed by private interests to a standard required by the needs of the operator and vary from good gravelled roads to mere trails, many of them suitable for travel only in the winter months. In the use of such roads by the public there is the prime consideration of safety to the travelling public and on this consideration alone many of these roads should not be open to public travel. Although there are areas of good relations and freedom of travel over privately constructed roads (each year additional private roads are opened for public travel) there is still considerable concern by hunting and fishing groups over slow progress in this respect. The middle-ground of rationalization which the Department must seek has not yet been found in a number of instances.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE

The widespread public interest in fish and wildlife is shown in many ways. There is a sportsmen's organization in nearly every community. Hunting, fishing and outdoor columns are carried by many daily newspapers. Numerous magazines of national circulation are devoted to sportsmen's interests and to various aspects of wildlife conservation. Commercial fisheries and fur trapping are important commercial enterprises and contribute substantially to our total economic development. Hunting, fishing and trapping of furs offer the main support to the Indian population of the Hudson Bay Lowlands. Wildlife resources thus play an important role in the cultural and economic development of this country.

The ownership of most forms of wildlife resides in the respective provinces of Canada. In Ontario the primary responsibility for protection and management of these resources lies in the Fish and Wildlife Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. On the Crown forest lands of the Province the



conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources is integrated with the other renewable natural resources with conflicts arising mainly in the dual or multiple use of access facilities of rivers, lakes and streams and privately owned access roads.

The private landowner, by virtue of ownership, exercises control over who shall have access to his property. He may deny entrance to his land and, by this action, prevent public hunting and fishing. On the other hand, he and his guest must observe the prevailing fishing and hunting laws. Where differences of opinion between sportsmen and landowners occur, the Department is likely to be placed in between those who control the land and those who wish to say how the wildlife resources should be managed.

There are many aspects of timber management which are beneficial to fish and wildlife. However, it cannot be assumed that good forestry practice is automatically good wildlife management. Wildlife habitat can be improved on a large acreage by co-ordinating cutting, planting and timber stand improvement with fish and wildlife needs.

### RECREATION

In Provincial parks the land management policy recognizes recreation as the primary use. Within the larger Provincial parks there should be a place for all possible recreational forms, in keeping with the particular environment. Provision should be made for camping, picnicking, bathing, boating, canoe tripping, hiking, hunting, fishing, winter sports, scenery viewing and nature observation. Some of these recreational pursuits can share the same environment, others cannot. Some can tolerate other land uses in various degrees of intensity. Parts of the larger parks in Ontario are logged. Each park, however, must have areas where no logging is allowed, as in the case of nature areas and places where logging, if carried on, is very selective. These areas include campsites, picnic areas and scenery areas.

Recreational use must consider season of activity. Darlington Park, for example, provides camping and picnicking in the summer, pheasant and waterfowl hunting in the fall and skating in the winter. (See Schedule A, Quetico Park Policy).

### WATERSHEDS

Water for domestic supply is the highest and most exacting use made of the water resource and often is the most valuable resource of a watershed area, from the standpoint of both economic and public need. It is in fulfilling the responsibility of providing consumers with safe and palatable water that management policy for watershed and reservoir lands is determined. Generally, total annual water yield, both stream flow and ground water; timing of water yield to prevent extreme seasonal low water levels and lowering peak discharge periods in flood control; reduction and control of destructive gully and sheet erosion are dominant considerations in watershed multiple use planning.

In forested regions the management of watershed lands for the growing of timber is an accepted and established practice along with fish and wildlife production, hydro-electric power development and recreation. On some watersheds in southern Ontario, protection of existing watershed forests and their extension through reforestation has been the policy. In all of these cases the watershed has benefited from protective forest cover.

### OTHER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS

#### Agricultural Lands

Agricultural use of land is one of the highest use value to which land can be assigned and although farm land is not classified as forest land there is a considerable integration of forest use on agricultural lands. About ten per cent of current forest production in Ontario originates from the farm woodlot forming an important part of forest management mostly in the southern, more



accessible parts of the Province. There is a continuing interchange of lands between forest use and agriculture. Over the past several years we have witnessed abandonment of marginal agricultural lands on a substantial scale, - a reversal of the earlier eras of land settlement.

Abandoned agricultural and other suitable lands are being acquired by the Crown under the terms of the Federal-Provincial ARDA Agreement. The program is designed to support declining local rural economies and improve living conditions. In this process reforestation and forest management along with expanded recreational needs form an important part and go hand in hand with major new agricultural developments to achieve the economic and social goals of the program.

#### Mining Lands

Likewise, our very large and economically important mining industry must be given a high rating in multiple land use planning. Certain lands are assigned exclusively to mining operations but in a few instances the greater impact of mining and smelting operations is the effect of fumes and gases distributed and their localized effect on vegetation and the natural environment generally. Here again, close co-operation with the Department of Mines is essential in over-all multiple land use planning.

Excepting for the oldest mining land patents in Ontario all forest and fish and wildlife resources are reserved to the Crown. On all lands patented for agricultural purposes only fish and wildlife resources are owned by the Province. Generally fish and wildlife resources on privately-owned lands can be utilized only through co-operation with the land owner. This is especially true for agricultural lands where the property, livestock and crops of the owner are of high value and subject to severe damage through use by the public. There is only a minimal conflict between mining operations and the utilization and management of fish and wildlife and forests on lands patented for mining purposes.

SCHEDULE A

QUETICO PARK POLICY

Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario has an area of 1,148,000 acres and was established in 1909. The policy of the Department of Lands and Forests is one of multiple use. In Provincial parks, recreation is recognized as the primary use and logging is permitted under conditions which recognize the primary recreational values. Ontario policy in connection with Quetico Provincial Park is as follows:-

1. Controls in Provincial Parks - General

The parks superintendent has considerable administrative control over his park arising from the fact that The Provincial Parks Act places him in charge of the park. In addition to this general control the statute provides for specific powers in certain areas. The Act provides that the superintendent may prescribe the times during which any part of the park is open or closed to the public. The superintendent, the district forester, every forest ranger and conservation officer has the power and authority of a member of the Ontario Provincial Police Force to seize any motor or other vehicle, aircraft, boat, equipment or article used in contravention of The Provincial Parks Act and regulations.

2. Roads

Under the Act the District Forester or Superintendent may open or close any road or trail in a provincial park that is not under the control of the Department of Highways. In 1963 this was extended to portages.

3. Aircraft

In 1955 the regulations under The Provincial Parks Act and under the Aeronautics Act (Canada) were amended to prohibit the landing of aircraft in any provincial park except at an airport licensed under the Aeronautics Act. Under this Act the only airports in Quetico Provincial Park are as follows:-

Cabin 16 (Basswood Lake) south tip of Ottawa Island  
Cabin (Beaverhouse Lake)  
Dawson Trail Campgrounds (French Lake)  
Cabin (Lac la Croix)  
Cabin (Saganaga Lake) - Cache Bay

4. Guides

Travellers in Quetico Park are not required to be accompanied by a guide. However, no person shall act as a guide in Quetico without either a resident (\$2.00) or a non-resident (\$25.00) guide's licence for Quetico Park.



5. Boat Entry Fees

A boat entry fee of \$5.00 is required for boats entering Quetico by water.

6. Angling Licences

Residents are required to obtain a \$3.25 angling licence to fish in Quetico Park.

7. Hunting

Hunting is prohibited in Quetico Park.

8. Travel Permits

Travel permits are required in all of Quetico Park.

9. Mechanically-propelled Vehicles other than Automobiles

In 1963 mechanically-propelled vehicles, such as skidoos, were prohibited on nature trails or portages. This prohibition was amended in 1965 to provide that such vehicles could only be used in areas operated by the superintendent for the purpose or by licensed trappers for servicing their trap-line areas.

10. Boats

The leaving of boats unattended is permitted only at places designated on the Dawson Trail or at the Ranger Station at Beaverhouse Lake, Cache Bay, Lac la Croix, Prairie Portage or Ottawa Island.

11. Timber Operations

Hunter Island, which consists of 576,000 acres, is presently reserved from timber cutting. Parts of the other half (approximately) of Quetico Park are under timber licence and about 20 million ft. B. M. having a gross value of two million dollars are cut annually.

12. Mining Operations

Before 1939, if a find of valuable mineral was made in any of the six Provincial parks in existence at that time, and the find was corroborated by a Provincial geologist, a special exploratory licence of occupation could be issued by Order in Council. During the search for strategic metals during the Second World War, 1939-45, prospecting and staking in our Provincial parks was permitted under special regulation. In 1956 these regulations relating to mining in Provincial parks were revoked. There is, therefore, no prospecting or staking allowed in Quetico Park although there are some mining claims of ancient acquisition in the park.

BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA -- MINNESOTA, U. S. A.

The Superior National Forest in Eastern Minnesota was established in 1909 and now consists of 3,000,000 acres. The Boundary Waters Canoe Area running 200 miles along the Canadian border, bordering in part on Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario, was set aside in 1926. It takes in an area of 1,000,000 acres and consists of the northern one-third of the Superior National Forest. The purpose of the B. W. C. A. is to provide opportunity for wilderness canoe travel and since its establishment, special regulations have been in effect.

In May, 1964, the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, appointed a six-man committee to recommend changes in the management of the B. W. C. A. In January, 1965, Secretary Freeman announced his decisions concerning the committee's recommendations and this has resulted in a great deal of controversy. The main issues are these:-

1. The B.W.C.A. is to be managed as a primitive type recreation area. The no-cut zone is to be nearly doubled from the present 362,000 acres to 634,000 acres, as follows:
  - 150,000 acres to be added "immediately";
  - 100,000 acres to be added "within the next few years";
  - 22,000 acres of the Superior National Forest adjacent to the B. W. C. A. will be managed as a no-cut zone.
2. Mechanized travel, summer and winter, will be banned on all lands in the B. W. C. A., except on three portages. Lakes will be zoned in three categories: a) those with no motors permitted, b) those with motors under 4 horsepower allowed, and c) those on which no horsepower limit will be applied. Watercraft equipped for overnight accommodation will be prohibited. The air space reservation which restricts flying below 4000 feet except in cases of emergency will be continued.
3. There will be no mining development in the B. W. C. A. except in the case of national emergency.
4. The remaining private, state and county lands will be acquired by the Federal government.













3 1761 11547287 0

